The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, secured by telegraph from legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

Cowards have no luck.—Elisabeth Kulman.

WHOLE NO. 948. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 19, NO. 13.

LABOR-DISPLACING AGE CALLS FOR REALISM

Unemployment is being discussed with a Niagara of words.

New terms are coined and elephantine, 100-word sentences are being constructed by those who are more interested in attracting attention than in solving the problem.

The people are bewildered by long dissertations on stabilization that would limit output to demand, technological unemployment, business cycles, credit, trade and bank balances, index numbers, cost of living, price levels, fiscal measures, inflation, tax rebates, foreign loans, etc., etc.

All of these are secondary issues. Observing trade unionists know inventive genius and science are developing machinery and new processes that displace creative labor.

Machines and processes produce but do not consume. Their output is thrown on the market. Potential buyers who need those commodities have no purchasing power and every element of society is affected.

We are in an industrial revolution more momentuous than when England installed the factory system and housed agricultural laborers in large urban areas. The difference is that our change dispenses with labor.

We have passed out of the era of labor-saving machinery—inventors and scientists are interested in labor-displacing machinery.

Scientists and inventors have not even started in developing automatic processes that destroy skill, dispense with creative labor and release workers from life-long activities.

The people are unaware of this epochal revolution. They are lulled by word pictures of prosperity—for machine owners. No reference is made to idle workers who are displaced by the machine.

The American Federation of Labor is alert to this industrial change. The consequences are so far-reaching no one can predict its finality.

The trade union movement calls for a reduction of hours and higher wages—more purchasing power to take the machine's output off the market.

The people must awaken to the new revolution that is as resistless as the tides.

To postpone acceptance of fact is to postpone the inevitable.

The world of reality should be reckoned with. Workers must organize and educate that actuality, rather than prose pictures, shall be man's rule of life.

OLD-AGE PENSION PROPOSAL MET BY USUAL OPPOSITION

New York, June 8.—Lieutenant Governor Lehman refuses to become alarmed when an old-age pension opponent says this system is "socialistic."

"Pensioning the aged is no more 'socialistic' than the care of sick and insane," said the State official. He recently resigned as a member of the board of directors of the Elizabethtown rayon corporations when these concerns were victimizing trade unionists.

"Old-age pensions is a logical extension of the principle of social service already accepted in the pension, or assistance system, for widowed mothers; it is a social responsibility," says the lieutenant governor, writing in the New York World.

"I cannot see how the average worker can be expected to support his family, and save enough money to take care of unemployed old age, regardless of apparently high current wages. The margin of earnings over the minimum cost of respectable living is too small. Certain critics of old age assistance argue that such a policy would withdraw all incentive to save and would tend to pauperize the laboring classes. This contention scarcely carries conviction when we remember that the maximum pension thus far considered is $1 a day in case the worker has no other income.

"The shouts of the critics do not surprise me. Every social movement has been called 'socialistic.' The laws governing workmen's compensation and providing for the eight-hour day for women and minors were once 'radical' and even 'revolutionary' when they were proposed. Now even those who opposed their adoption most bitterly accept them."

NAVY COST IS BURDEN TO PEOPLES OF WORLD

Washington, June 8.—The cost of navies is a heavy burden on nations that is increasing with every new discovery in warfare, said Secretary of State Stimson in a public address.

Even a modern 10,000-ton cruiser costs more than double the original cost of the Library of Congress, he said. The library ranks first in the Western Hemisphere and third in the world in the number of volumes. The building, located in this city, is one of the most beautiful in the world.

A modern capital ship, continued the secretary, costs between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000. He said that the program of the Department of Navy for new ships alone will be $1,170,500,000, in addition to operating costs, in event President Hoover's naval reduction policy fails.

"YELLOW DOG" LOSES OUT

The Wisconsin legislature outlawed the "yellow dog" contract and employers in that State can no longer force workers to sign this one-sided agreement as the price of employment.

This victory by Badger State trade unionists will encourage other workers to oppose an indefensible system.

Free will and absence of duress is the foundation of contract law, but this is ignored in the "yellow dog."

When a worker signs this alleged agreement he does so to secure employment. He needs food for himself and dependents.

He has no free will. He is not even on an approximate parity with the employer and he promises to forego the exercise of a lawful right—to join a trade union—as the price of means to prolong life.

The power of the state should not be used to protect such a jughandled system that will be discarded when the people realize its venal purpose.

POWER TRUST CURB URGED BY SENATORS

Washington, June 8.—"Curb the power trust," was called for by the Senate Agriculture Committee in a report favorable to government control of Muscle Shoals. A similar resolution was passed by the last Congress, but was annulled by the Supreme Court, following the Coolidge pocket veto.

"In the face of terrible disclosures by the Federal Trade Commission, the power trust demands that the natural resources of the country shall be turned over to private corporations for private profit. It insists on capitalizing for its own profit the property of the people."

The report calls attention to the power trust's opposition to government control of Muscle Shoals that started the inquiry into the activity of public utility interests now going on before the Federal Trade Commission.

The report denies that the question involved is one of "government in business," holding that protection of government property, improvement of navigation and the controlling of waters is the issue.

The private utility corporations are accused of "undermining through the intricate and secret control of the most human activities, to build up a public sentiment in favor of their viewpoint."

"Millions of dollars have been spent, as shown by the Federal Trade Commission investigation," it is asserted, "for the purchase of newspapers, for the employment of college professors and school teachers, and in the election of public officials."

SPEED-UP SYSTEMS WILL BRING REVOLT

Detroit, Mich., June 8.—The speed-up system in Ford's automobile plants was unfavorably discussed by the Social Relations Commission of the National Council of Congregational Churches at a conference in this city.

Prof. John Calder, chairman of the church commission, predicted that workers will revolt if present conditions continue. "If employers insist on larger profit," he said, "the time is not far off when the mass of workers, who are practically nothing more than parts of the machine, and whose intelligence has been blunted by mechanical action, will become conscious of their value as human workers and this awakened consciousness will bring about a reaction with the force of a booming cannon."

The delegates visited one of the Ford plants, where they found conditions previously described by Frank X. Martel, president of the local Federation of Labor. Ford interests, it was stated, are facing real competition for the first time and Ford must be satisfied with less profits or completely dehumanize workers by calling for still higher speed.

Mass production, responsible for the speed-up system, is increasing dissatisfaction among workers, was reported to delegates. Ford's attention has been called to this growing unrest, it was stated, but nothing has been done.

PRIVATE DETECTIVES EXPERT "FRAMERS"

Washington, June 8.—Private detectives will "manufacture charges," declared the United States Supreme Court in a decision that upholds the District of Columbia Supreme Court's order that Harry Sinclair, oil operator, must serve six months in jail for contempt of court.

The contempt of court consisted of espionage of the jury in the first Sinclair criminal conspiracy trial, 19 months ago. The arms detective agency supplied the gum-shoe men who followed each juror night and day. Relatives, neighbors and friends were also tracked.

The lower court sentenced Sinclair to jail for six months. Henry Mason Day, his personal representative, was given a four-months' sentence, and William J. Burns a 15-day sentence. Burns' son was fined $1,000.

The United States Supreme Court upheld these decisions, except in the case of William J. Burns. The "great detective," who has been involved in many labor cases, again proved his craftiness.

The high court scored private detectives, declaring that "the men who accept such employment commonly lack fine scruples, often will fully misrepresent innocent conduct and manufacture charges.

"The mere suspicion that he, his family and friends are being subjected to surveillance by persons of this character may be sufficient to destroy the equilibrium of the average juror and render impossible the exercise of calm judgment upon patient consideration."

Sinclair is now serving a 90-day sentence in this city for refusing to answer questions submitted to him by a Senate investigating committee.

EQUITY TO UNIONIZE ALL MOVIE ACTORS

New York, June 8.—The Actors' Equity Association, affiliated to A. F. of L., will organize actors in the sound and talking motion pictures.

Actors' Equity includes every prominent actor and actress on the spoken stage. This organization has a union-shop contract with leading theatrical producers.

To include the sound and talking motion pictures, President Frank Gillmore states that the Council of Equity, which determines the policy of the organization, has been advised by all members that they may make motion picture contracts only on Equity contract forms, and that no Equity member who goes into the talking or sound pictures shall play in any picture the entire cast of which is not composed of Equity members.

This means that with many of legitimate actors, members of Equity, going into the movies, Equity has determined to unionize the thousands of moving picture actors.

Moving picture producers have opposed Equity and may attempt to defeat the actors' program. Ten years ago Equity won a strike in this city and established the union shop after every spoken theater along Broadway was closed. Equity's labor aided the actors, and trade unionists will aid the present movement.

STUDIO WORKERS GAIN

Los Angeles, June 8.—Electricians, carpenters, and other craftsmen of the workers employed by the Motion Picture Producers' Association secured wage increases. Rates are advanced 25 cents a day and on May 1 next another 25 cents is added and so on until the agreement ends.

FIREMEN JOIN UNION

Omaha, Neb. June 8.—The International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers issued charters to locals in Akron and Ashtabula, Ohio; Erie, Pa.; Sterlington, La.; Raceland, Ky.; Chicago, and Hornepayne, Havelock, Folyet and Capreol, Ontario, Canada.

CARNIVAL COMPANIES MAY CARRY DISEASE

Harrisburg, Pa., June 8.—Citizens of this State are warned against the average tyros of carnival amusement companies by Dr. Edgar S. Everhart of the State Health Department.

"These amusement organizations which usually work co-operatively with some local association in many instances carry personal afflicting from venereal disease," said Dr. Everhart. "Progressive and right-thinking communities will eliminate the demoralizing influences of this type of so-called commercial amusement by prohibiting them to operate."

CARPENTERS UNIONIZE LARGE MICHIGAN PLANT

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 8.—The Grand Rapids Show Equipment Company signed a union agreement with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. More than 1,000 workers are affected. The contract includes plants on the East and West Coasts.

APARTMENTS GROWS; LESS 1-FAMILY HOMES

Washington, June 8.—The trend toward apartment house dwelling continues to grow, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Reports from 257 cities show that last year homes were provided in new buildings for 388,678 families; 53.7 per cent were in apartment houses, 35.2 per cent in one-family dwellings and 11.1 per cent in two-family dwellings. In 1921 only 34.4 per cent were housed in apartments and 58.3 per cent were housed in one-family dwellings.

"This is the third consecutive year that more family units have been provided in apartments than in one-family dwellings," the Bureau states. "Just what effect this change in the type of dwelling will have on the social, economic and political life of the country is hard to determine. That it will have its impress on the character, life and customs of the people is the undoubted fact. As before pointed out by the Bureau it is changing the character of building labor by giving more work to certain trades, namely, structural iron workers, concrete workers, marble and stone cutters, etc., and less to other trades, especially to carpenters."

OPEN WINDOWS FOUND BEST VENTILATING AGENT

Washington, June 8.—Open windows is a method of ventilation are more efficacious in the prevention of respiratory diseases than mechanical means of ventilation, according to the United States Health Service. The Bureau reached this conclusion as a result of a comparative study of the two methods in schools.

Surgeon General Cumming of the Bureau states that absences because of respiratory illness in one school that had mechanical means of ventilation was 3.2 per cent of the children's attendance while absences in the naturally ventilated school was but 1.2 per cent.

VIRILE MANHOOD DEBASED BY "WOLF-PACK" POLICY

New York, June 8.—The "wolf-pack" policy of joining the majority and following autocratic, powerful groups, was declared a debasement of manhood by Rev. Dr. Howard Chandler Robbins of the Protestant Episcopal Church at the graduating exercises of Columbia University.

The speaker urged graduates to "play the game of free and honorable life in its integrity your personal life, and never allow it to be controlled and dominated by opinions and judgments which are forced upon you from without, in opposition to conscience and to truth.

"If you feel impelled to do so, you will plead in San Francisco for Tom Mooney's release; you will question in Boston the justice of the Sacco-Vanzetti executions, and you will proclaim at conventions of the Daughters of the American Revolution (if they will let you on the platform) the right of Quakers or pacifists to citizenship, though you yourself happen to be neither.

"Among these things of the spirit which are the real distinctions of this university I am inclined to place first its love of freedom," said Dr. Chandler. "So when we look for the roots of this institution, those roots from which it cannot get away, we find among them roots of protest, roots of revolt against coercion, roots of that insistence upon personal liberty which is the very complete and unqualified expression in the principle of toleration. This is the vital principle of Americanism. What does this mean on the spiritual side?

"It means that if democracy (itself becomes tyrannical, as Milton and Milton's famous line—tries to make force do the work of persuasion, such tyranny will be exposed for the untrue, unlawful, un-American things it is. It means that the right of free speech even to those whose speeches change us, or harm us, which is worse. It means that minority opinions will be respected."

PENNSY HOSTILITY TO UNIONISM ENDS

Washington, June 8.—The Railway Employes' Department, A. F. of L., is conducting an organizing campaign among Pennsylvania railroad shopmen. The plan is not opposed by President Atterbury and other high officials.

The changed attitude of these executives follows conferences with President Green, President Wharton of the International Association of Machinists and other union executives.

"These trade unionists," says the International Association of Machinists in a public statement, "were personally told that not only would the company not only interpose no objections to a campaign being conducted by the Railway Employes' Department, but the statement was emphasized that no employe of the company would be discriminated against for joining an organization affiliated with the Railway Employes' Department.

"In other words, no employe of the Pennsylvania railroad need fear the loss of his job by joining the union of his craft or that he will be discriminated against for so doing. The remarkable officials have given their personal assurance that the Railway Employes' Department is free to organize Pennsylvania railroad shopmen."

RAYON WORKERS NEED AID

Elizabethton, Tenn., June 8.—While the rayon strike is settled, much suffering that resulted in enforced idleness continues. Strikers are gradually returning to work but conditions are far from normal, as low wages, at best, are needed by these employes. Textile workers ask that contributions continue.

FINANCIAL PAPER BADLY MIXED IN DISCUSSING FIVE-DAY WEEK

New York Journal of Commerce, Issue May 31, 1929

(Editorial Page)

Although, percentually speaking, only a small part of the total number of wage earners is on a five-day schedule, the movement in its favor has gained steadily in strength.

If five days of work per week can be divided into what is to prevent demanding another cut to four days, three days, etc.? Nothing at all, except universal starvation and general impoverishment.

(Textile Market Page)

Statistics now made public to the (cotton goods) trade show that production is running ahead of demand and if they are to be kept in line it may be necessary to cut down the output at least 60,000,000 pounds before a new cotton crop begins to move.

This could be brought about by a curtailment of one week in four from the end of June to the beginning of October.

EDUCATION FOUND CUTTING SALARIES

New York, June 8.—The thousands of young men and women who graduate this month will discover that their education does not bring them high economic returns, according to a survey by the Teachers' College of the Columbia University.

The report made several months ago, shocked the nation's educators by its figures which show that universities are flooding already overcrowded professions and sinking salaries of teachers.

"If colleges continue to send people into overcrowded professions they are going to hurt the economic life of the country," said Dr. Harold Florian Clark, director of education at the Teachers' College.

"The idea that education will help people to help themselves is false," he said. "It may send them to heaven, give them cultural life for their souls, but we cannot be blown up with that we expect no economic return from education.

"Many of the youth in America go through college merely to be considered 'respectable'."

TENTS FOR WORKERS WHO FACE EVICTION

Boston, June 8.—More than 1,000 striking textile workers at Newmarket, N. H., face eviction, and the United Textile Workers ask local unionists to aid in providing tents to shelter these workers. They have been on strike against wage reductions for three months.

WIN FIVE-DAY WEEK

Portsmouth, N. H., June 8.—Organized carpenters won their strike for a five-day week. A 5-per cent wage increase was also secured.

ENFORCE AGREEMENT

Buffalo, N. Y., June 8.—A strike threat of 600 barbers compelled employers to agree that they would cease violating their agreement.

WORKERS SWEEP ENGLAND; LABOR GETS HIGHEST VOTE

London, England, June 8.—The Labor Party won 287 seats in the House of Commons at the recent election. The Conservative Party's overwhelming majority the last five years has been reduced to 254 seats. Lloyd George's Liberal Party made a poor showing. It had 500 candidates contesting but of 615 possible members in the House of Commons and was only victorious in eight new districts, losing a net of 57 members.

The voting age of women was lowered by Parliament, and this so-called "flapper vote" worked largely to Labor because of its unemployment relief proposals.

The Labor Party lacks 21 members of having a clear majority and could be blocked if the Conservatives and Liberals unite against them.

The Labor victory surprised the most enthusiastic member of that party. When Ramsay McDonald organized the first Labor government five years ago, that continued in office nine months, his success was due to 90 contested but 150 seats. The party was formed 30 years ago, following the decision in the Taff Vale case that trade unionists can be sued for damages resulting from a strike. This railroad runs from Cardiff, Wales, to Taff Vale.

The workers won their present campaign on a platform that featured relief for unemployment, government control of the mining industry and international peace.

The Conservatives, led by the London Times, that shrieked "bolshevism" during the campaign, now assure the nation that the Labor Party can be depended upon to attempt a constructive policy.

The election probably marks the end of the historic Liberal Party of Gladstone and other statesmen in the Victorian era.

Wisconsin Rejects "Yellow Dog"; Farmer Victims Join With Labor

Madison, Wis., June 8.—Governor Kohler signed a bill that outlaws the "yellow dog" contract and organized workers of this State win the first fight against a one-sided agreement that job seekers are forced to accept.

Under the "yellow dog" a worker seeking employment must agree not to join a trade union or suggest that other employes in the same plant take such action.

Representatives of farm sections in the Wisconsin legislature aided the trade unionists as they are forced to sign an agreement with trustified dairy merchants that they can not sell their output to co-operative concerns.

Organized workers in Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, California and other States have campaigned against the "yellow dog" without success, except from an educational standpoint.

Washington, June 8.—"Organized labor's victory in Wisconsin over the 'yellow dog' contract will be an aid to workers in other States and again proves the value of education and agitation," said President Green.

President O'Connell and Secretary-Treasurer Frey of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department were also especially interested in the Wisconsin victory, which was won over State-wide manufacturers' associations.

Both trade union officials declared that the metal manufacturers in Wisconsin have one of the strongest anti-union organizations in the country, and that their defeat is significant.

PUSSY-FOOT TACTICS NOW USED BY "REDS"

New York, June 8.—The recent meeting of so-called "progressives" in this city who plan to meet "the crisis in the labor movement," is the old game under a new name, Joseph Schlossberg frankly states in a feature article in Advance, a revolutionary sheet published by an organization dead to the legitimate United Garment Workers of America.

The writer says this revolt (meaning the so-called "progressive" movement) is "almost as old as the A. F. of L. itself."

"At the beginning," he says, their name was 'Socialists' or 'revolutionists,' and the purpose, the dislodging of the A. F. of L. The Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance and the I. W. W. were spectacular movements, especially the latter. The term 'revolutionary' is not used now. * * * The reason probably has for the time being lost its true meaning to the labor movement."

JOKER IN TARIFF ACT ENLARGES CENSORSHIP

Washington, June 8.—A joker in the new tariff act, never before used to arms every customs inspector with power to pass on what the American people may read.

Section 305 of the bill, the National Popular Government League points out, enlarges the powers and responsibilities of customs inspectors who will protect the American mind from being contaminated by "obscene" or "seditious" literature from abroad. The Supreme Court is divided on what constitutes sedition, but every customs inspector is supposed to have the knowledge the Supreme Court is not sure of possessing.

Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Harvard University declares the section is an effort to censorship over all foreign literature that is distasteful to a customs inspector. Even reprint of these books will be completely forbidden as publishers will be unable to obtain the necessary sheets of the book from abroad to set into type here. Many of these books now are in American libraries.

"The law," said Prof. Chafee, "is a kindergarten measure which assumes that the American people are so stupid and so untrustworthy that it is unsafe to let them read."

A shipment of Voltaire's 170-year-old masterpiece Candide was recently confiscated at Boston. In protesting this action Prof. Andre Morize, professor of French literature, Harvard University, said: "There is not a course of literature of the Eighteenth century where 'Candide' is not a part of the assigned reading. The findings of the censor remain a monument to the absurd and ridiculous."

SIGN DRY LAW REPEAL; UNCLE SAM MUST ACT

Madison, Wis., June 8.—Governor Kohler signed the bill that repeals the State prohibition law "in response to the mandate of the people." The mandate carried by 150,000 majority on a State referendum. Five States are now without State enforcement codes. They are New York, New Jersey, Nevada, Maryland and Montana.

"Enforcement will depend on Federal and State officials who have in the past," said Governor Kohler. "Every county can now vote dry and have its own enforcement officers and put the problem up to the Federal authorities."

The Governor pointed out that the Eighteenth Amendment imposes no obligation upon the States, "but leaves it optional with them to say whether or not they will exercise their concurrent power. The passage of this repeal bill is a mandate to all of our citizens into the belief that traffic in intoxicating liquors has become lawful."

CHANGES IN INDUSTRY CALLS FOR NEW IDEALS

Gettysburg, Pa., June 8.—The American people must accept new ideals and outlooks because of changes in industry, declared Secretary of Labor Davis in a Memorial Day speech at the National Cemetery.

Unemployment, low wages and discrimination against age in industry were cited by the speaker as problems which must be solved to remove the last vestige of slavery among Americans.

"The Civil War," said Mr. Davis, "gave the people a new birth of freedom and its people a new freedom. Were Abraham Lincoln alive he would champion the laboring man's cause and we must make the position of the worker secure.

"We are living in a time when science and invention, ever seeking to lessen and save human labor, tend to throw many workers out of their old occupations and send them sometimes in quest of work where, by reason of poverty ever ready to render them its slaves for a while. I believe that is one time we must regard as an old order to be replaced by a new and better order as soon as we can."

DECRIES CONDITIONS IN LAUNDRY TRADE

New York, June 8.—Conditions in the laundry industry are worse than in any other industry, declares the Women's Trade Union League of New York. The league has carried on an organizing campaign among the laundry workers for three years, but has been hampered, the report states, by "the petty jealousies of a few individuals."

"While our organization efforts have not always been crowned with success," the report says, "we have not been discouraged because we realize that the entire labor movement has been facing a difficult period, particularly because of extensive unemployment."

DIVORCE RATE DROPS

Washington, June 8.—The divorce rate in the United States is declining, according to the Census Bureau. In 1928 there were 1.6 divorces granted for each 1,000 persons, as compared with 1.7 in 1927.

TEXTILE PROBE SHIFTED TO FEDERAL TRADE BOARD

Washington, June 8.—The Senate Manufactures Committee voted to refer the proposed textile probe to the Federal Trade Commission and reversed its previous decision that the Senate conduct the inquiry.

Senator Kendrick (Dem., W. Va.), who had previously voted for the Federal Trade Commission inquiry and later for a Senate investigation, moved a reconsideration and his vote switched the committee's decision.

Senator La Follette, chairman of the Senate committee, led the fight for a probe by the lawmaking branch. The resolution was introduced by Senator Wheeler.

PAINTERS RAISE WAGES

Toronto, Ontario, June 8.—City commissioners raised painters' wages to 90 cents an hour, but the union has announced that this rate would be paid to members of the regular union and that an 85-cent rate should apply to "national" unions.

Mayor McBride changed this order, rather than become involved in a dispute.

BUILDERS ARE ACTIVE

Los Angeles, June 8.—A city-wide organization of builders was formed by the local Building Trades Council. The committee emphasizes the importance of literature distribution and personal visits and discussions with unorganized.

RAIL PROFITS INCREASE

New York, June 8.—The first 89 railroads to report April earnings had a net operating income of $32,341,000, against $27,410,000 in the same period last year. This is an increase of 23¼ per cent.

MIDDLE AGED PERSONS ARE BARRED FROM WORK

New York, June 8.—Records of an employment bureau in this city show that only 200 middle-aged persons out of 5,800 applicants found employment in 18 months. This bureau devotes itself exclusively to finding positions for middle-aged persons who are "able and competent."

The bureau manager states that group insurance, which is supposed to protect the worker from the perils of a restless old age, is an important factor in throwing these men and women out of work and in keeping them from finding new jobs. Workmen's compensation laws operate to some extent in the same way, he said.

SPRAYING MACHINES SHOULD BE REGULATED

St. Joseph, Mo., June 8.—Ventilating systems should be installed to carry off poison fumes of paint-spraying machines, declared the Missouri Federation of Labor at its annual convention here.

Legislation was urged to control these poison fumes. Painter delegates said the spraying machines are used in close halfways, basements and other places where fans are not provided, and that the fumes cause serious sickness, and often blindness or death to workers.